FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GRAFFIGNA SAYS COUNTRY'S JOURNALISM HONEST, TRUTHFUL

PY090136 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1645 GMT 8 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 8 Jun (NA)--Air Force Commander in Chief Omar Graffigna warned today of "the serious danger which is not posed by the national authority--as was the case many times in the past--but by a powerful, underhanded and ubiquitous enemy: totalitarism, which finds the press, television and the radio its favorite instruments for poisoning the peoples' minds." He said: "The government has the inalienable duty of defending the nation from this poisoning in order to preserve the principles established by the national constitution as the supreme values of Argentine society, but this duty is shared by the free journalism whose survival is incompatible with the advent of any totalitarian regime."

General Graffigna spoke at noon today at the Aeronautics Center of this city during a luncheon held for journalists, whose day was commemorated yesterday. At the beginning of his speech, Graffigna said that "journalism is a combat weapon, the means to express thoughts, a vehicle of information. However, one can struggle for a just or an unjust cause. One can express noble or perverse thoughts, one can broadcast true or false news. Today we are honoring honest journalism, healthy journalism, truthful journalism. Such is the journalism we must praise, and such is--in essence--Argentine journalism, as I am pleased to acknowledge at this ceremony."

General Graffigna concluded by saying: "Leaders and journalists must struggle together to enlighten public opinion and warn our country of these clumsy threats of subversion. Let us show Aregntina's true situation to whomever wants to see it, without fear or doubts. Let us show its bright side and its dark side without malice or reservations, with all its achievements and mistakes. And let us be sure that in the eyes of all men of good will this will be the country where people live in peace, order and justice."

LEADERS OF INTRANSIGENT PARTY DETAINED

PY091602 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1445 GMT 9 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (NA)--Spokesmen of the Intransigent Party (PI) in this city have confirmed that PI President Oscar Alende and the members of the national and Cordoba Province boards of directors are being held by the Cordoba police awaiting the arrival of the police chief. They pointed out that they were able to talk by telephone with Cordoba police headquarters and were told that some leaders are being held in the police intelligence division and others in the first and fourth police precincts. The spokesmen did not want to say why they are being held, but believe they are "temporarily detained" by the police. The spokesmen also confirmed that the party leaders were discussing party economic matters when police personnel asked them to accompany them to police headquarters.

Most Leaders Released

PY091959 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1920 GMT 9 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Cordoba, 9 Jun (NA)--It has been officially reported that most of the 18 leaders of the Intransigent Party [PI] detained in this city last night by the provincial police were released at 1500. The release of the PI leaders was ordered by Federal Judge Adolfo Zamboni Ledesma. Among those released was PI President Oscar Alende, who stated that the PI leaders had been very harshly treated by the police and kept in cells at the 4th precinct of this provincial capital.

ATOMIC ENERGY CHIEF OPENS EXPERIMENTS CONFERENCE

PY112156 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1550 GMT 11 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jun (NA)--The president of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, this morning opened the first regional conference on nondestructive experiments planned by the commission with the cooperation of the United Nations.

During his opening speech, Castro Madero said: "The basic goal of the project was to create within the country a specialized institute capable of drawing up a program and coordinating its implementation on a national level. Nondestructive experiments have suddenly become part of the science of materials, since they are used to help us learn about their properties and behavior in use."

The conference includes Argentine professionals and technicians and international experts. The opening ceremony was attended by Martinez Ordonez, representative of the UN Program for Development; Roberto Monti, director of the Organization of American States; Jorge Ferrante, national director for scientific and technological planning, who represented the secretary of science and technology; and France Soee, representative of the UN Organization for Industrial Development.

During his speech, Castro Madero announced that "today, we are able to expand our cooperation with developing nations in Latin America, and we believe this will be highly beneficial in laying the groundwork for a regional project in this field." The CNEA chief explained that these types of experiments "are also used to control metallurgical processes and to measure the variables which affect the maintenance of production within accepted norms and specifications. They form part of the product's quality control and also the programs for guaranteeing quality in the more complex systems and installations."

He added: "To summarize, they form a technological discipline which allows us, through their rational use, to detect and evaluate defects and properties of materials without modifying their suitability for use." Castro Madero pointed out: "Within the CNEA and in accordance with the established goals, we have formed a highly qualified group to research, evaluate and carry out nondestructive experiments to improve the quality and quantity of such experiments in the country in cooperation with other private and official institutions which carry out very important academic and service work in the field."

With respect to the conference, he said that during the meetings "we will disclose the work carried out by an important group of Latin American professionals and technicians. At the same time, there will be a technical exposition which will permit a greater appreciation of the technological advancement reached by the companies which use this type of experiment."

The conference will last until 15 June.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL--Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (AFP)--It has been reported that Walter Constanz will replace Americo Ghioldi as the Argentine ambassador to Belgium. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Jun 79 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM--Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (NA)--The Belgian Government has approved the appointment of Jose Maria Alvarez de Toledo as the new Argentine ambassador to Belgium. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Jun 79 PY]

GOVERNMENT DENIES SALE OF WEAPONS TO NICARAGUA

PY111502 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Jun 79 p 6 PY

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--The Planalto Palace and Itamaraty have categorically denied that Brazil is selling weapons to the Nicaraguan Government. Presidential press secretary Marco Antonio Kramer yesterday said that no negotiation has been made with the government of Anastacio Somoza in this regard. Kramer stated: "We are not selling any military equipment to Nicaragua and there is no possibility of any transaction outside the government's knowledge because that sector is strictly controlled." Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas added that the only exports of military equipment made by the Brazilian Government recently included heavy "Brucutu" and "Cascavel" tanks, sold to Libya and Iraq.

Pericas asserted that Brazil has no interest in supplying weapons to Somoza's government, and added that no decision has been made so far about a possible break in diplomatic relations. The spokesman said that negotiations between Costa Rican Ambassador Fernando Sandoval Lara and Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerriero are a reminder that Brazil is a signatory of the agreement signed by the Organization of American States which is adopting punitive measures against Nicaragua for violating his country's air space. These negotiations constitute only "a report on the situation, not a request for help."

Alleged Sale Protested

PY111504 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Jun 79 p 6 PY

[Text] United Nations (O BLOBO)--Seven Nicaraguan students yesterday entered the press conference session which UN officials gave at noon, distributing pamphlets accusing Brazil, the United States, Argentina, Israel, Guatemala and El Salvador of supplying weapons to Somoza's government.

Help Offered To Find Peace

PY112151 Paris AFP in Spanish 1756 GMT 11 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil, 11 Jun (AFP)--Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro asserted here today that Brazil is willing to cooperate with the Organization of American States to achieve peace in Nicaragua, but opposes any type of intervention. The Brazilian foreign minister confessed that he fears an internationalization of the conflict in Nicaragua "in view of the emotion of the fighting." For this reason Brazil's position is to cooperate with the OAS, which "is already examining the situation in an overall context to find a solution that would avoid any further damage to the country's people."

In his remarks Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerriero again denied that Brazil had sold or is selling weapons to the Anastasio Somoza regime.

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER RISING U.S. INTEREST RATES

PY120307 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 12 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia--The Brazilian Government has conveyed its concern to Fred Bergsten, assistant secretary for international affairs of the U.S. Treasury Department, over the successive increase of interest rates in the U.S. market.

Marcio Fortes, acting industry and commerce minister, has stated that this measure has been overburdening the Brazilian foreign debt, since a major part of Brazilian foreign loans are from the U.S. market. Fortes told Bergsten that the United States should be alert to Brazilian economic problems, especially in terms of avoiding new obstacles to Brazilian exports, since the present political moment demands behavior of the national economy which can guarantee political relaxation.

SENATOR DISCUSSES TRADE BALANCE WITH LEADING PARTNERS

PY120112 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Jun 79 PY

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Excerpt] Commenting on the status of the Brazilian economy based on data released by the Central Bank, Senator Luiz Cavalcante today listed 10 countries having the largest negative trade balance and 10 countries having the largest positive trade balance with Brazil. He noted that Brazil has its largest positive trade balance with the Netherlands, $586 million; Italy, $229 million; Spain, $199 million; Paraguay, $178 million; Nigeria, $166 million; England, $165 million; the Soviet Union, $163 million; Poland, $157 million; the PRC, $122 million; and France, $116 million. Cavalcante reported that Brazil has its largest negative trade balance with the following countries: Saudi Arabia, $1.322 million; Iraq, $1.142 million; Japan, $613 million; Kuwait, $470 million; Iran, $397 million; Argentina, $206 million; Canada, $205 million; Switzerland, $151 million; Chile, $75 million; and South Africa, $64 million.

Cavalcanti also pointed out that the deficit in the area of services amounts to $4.975 million, noting that foreign travel, transportation of goods, insurance and capital income are the main causes of currency losses. He stated that these figures show that the government must pay more attention to the petroleum sector because he cannot believe that such a vast country does not have sufficient oil to meet its domestic needs. He concluded by stating that today governing means to sell more and to buy less.

Senator Aderbal Jurema expressed his concern over the deficit caused by petroleum, and Senator Murilo Badaro said that Brazil needs foreign capital. Senator Cavalcante reported that the Brazilian foreign debt has been increasing at the rate of $3 billion per year, noting that if the present pattern is maintained, Brazil will never be able to meet its international commitments.

FIGURES ON FROST, DROUGHT DAMAGE TO CROPS

PY091601 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Parana State has released official figures on the damage caused by the early June frost to coffee crops in the state. A survey conducted by the State Agriculture Secretariat indicates that 4 percent of this year's crop and 17 percent of the 1980 production were lost. The survey confirms predictions made by farmers on the damage caused to wheat crops: nearly 6 percent of this year's production was lost. The survey also indicates that in view of the damage caused to pastures, cattle will lose some weight but will not starve to death. (Ciro Dias da Costa), president of the Wheat Cooperatives Federation, has reported that 50 percent of soybean crops in Rio Grande do Sul State were lost as a result of the summer drought. This is much higher than earlier estimates. (Da Costa) expressed his concern over this situation, which he regards as extremely serious, noting that many farmers are on the brink of starvation in view of their lack of resources.

TROOP PENETRATION OF BOLIVIAN TERRITORY DENIED

PY092030 Paris AFP in Spanish 1432 GMT 9 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 9 Jun (AFP)--A military spokesman has reported here that an alleged Chilean troop penetration into Bolivian territory was termed as "untrue" today. He stressed that "the patrolling by the carabineros military police is unchanged in the border region."

CHILEAN-BOLIVIAN MIXED BORDER COMMISSION ENDS MEETING

PY092020 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] The Chilean-Bolivian Mixed Border Commission has reached an agreement. The president of the Bolivian delegation, Gen Oscar Wilde, thanked the Chileans for the treatment they had received, and assumed the role of new president of the commission. The complete report was relayed to us from our station in Arica.

The final session of the Chilean-Bolivian Mixed Border Commission was held in the Arica government house at 1030 this morning and an agreement was signed regarding the sites of the border markers between the two countries.

The president of the Chilean Commission, Alejandro Forch released a communique to this radio station stating: I am happy with the result of the meeting, particularly because we set the goal of working in the border area and we believe we will fulfill this goal.

The president of the Bolivian Commission, Gen Oscar Wilde, said: at the end of the 14th meeting[words indistinct] after discussing various aspects of our extensive borders with an analysis of all its sectors, a plan of operations and the work to be carried out after this conference was reached. I would like to add a few words to what Alejandro Forch said. The work we have done was carried out in an environment of cordiality and understanding. [words indistinct] have agreed on an agenda to be able to go to a second stage. I am grateful that Forch was named president of the mixed commission [words indistinct] since the next meeting will be held in Bolivia at a site not yet named, possibly Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

After the speech delivered by the president of the Bolivian Commission, the two presidents signed the act containing the agreements reached.

The communique released by the commission states: We have completed the 14th meeting of the Chilean-Bolivian Mixed Border commission within an environment of cordiality and understanding. Therefore the results are promising. We hope to return to [words indistinct] in accordance with the 1942 international agreement signed by our governments. [words indistinct] during the discussions and exchange of points of view, we have agreed on a work plan which will be carried out from August to October. It is our intention to check the 840 kilometers of our common border to see the condition of the border markers and the signs [words indistinct] discussed during our busy sessions. As the border is very extensive, there are sectors where [words indistinct] there are border markers [words indistinct] this where border marker 38 is located. We have agreed that this marker must be fixed definitely. We have a concrete proposal to this effect for our governments.

Further Details Reported

PY092023 Paris AFP in Spanish 1923 GMT 9 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Arica, 9 Jun (AFP)--It was learned here that the Mixed Chilean-Bolivian Border Commission finished its 14th plenary meeting today, and that important agreements were reached. At the garrison of this city 2,050 km north of Santiago, the delegates made a thorough study of technical aspects of the border situation for 1 week.

It was agreed at the meeting that a proposal for a border line between the points Alto Panatalla and Cerro Armazola will be submitted to the two governments. The proposal may lead to the establishment of border marker no. 38.

The Chilean representative, Alejandro Forch, said that the intention is to examine the whole border, giving priority, however, to the stretch from Pisagua to Oyague. The Bolivian, Oscar Wilde, said, in turn, that a positive agreement had been reached.

It was stated that the mixed commission will have its next meeting in the Bolivian city of Santa Cruz.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ENTRY TO TWO SOVIET NEWSMEN

PY111857 Paris AFP in Spanish 1847 GMT 11 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 11 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Chilean Government denied authorization to two Soviet television newsmen to enter the country. ORBE, the semi-official news agency, reported that the newsmen, whose names were not revealed, presented their request last Friday and are presently in Buenos Aires.

The Soviet Union and Chile broke diplomatic relations in September 1973 after the military coup which ousted the late socialist President Salvador Allende.

BOMB EXPLODES AT EL CRONISTA EDITOR'S HOUSE

PY111250 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jun 79 PY

[Text] A bomb exploded at the residence of (Eduardo Guzman), editor of the newspaper EL CRONISTA, causing damage to the house located at 854 Alicante Street. The bomb was placed next to the water hydrant located in front of (Mario Cruisat Valdivieso)'s house. The explosion damaged two cars which were at the house.

BRIEFS

SOFOFA PRESIDENT REELECTED--Hernan Daroch has been reelected for the third consecutive term as president of the Industrial Development Association , SOFOFA. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY]

BOMB EXPLODES IN CAPITAL AS M-19 TRIAL APPROACHES

PA.01847 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1433 GMT 10 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 10 Jun (EFE)--According to urban police sources, a powerful bomb planted by alleged guerrillas at the offices of the Colombian Institute for the Development of Higher Education (IFCES), located in this capital, went off in the early hours of the morning. A spokesman told this agency that the explosion shattered the building's glass windows. The IFCES offices are located in downtown Bogota, very near the Justice Palace.

A less powerful bomb planted by another alleged guerrilla movement at the home of Carlos Reyes Patria, president of the National Milk Producers Association (ANALAC), exploded earlier this week but did not result in any casualties. These terrorist attacks have been taking place as the date nears for the beginning of a courtmartial in Bogota, at which 120 members of the clandestine 19 April (M-19) guerrilla organization, which stole 5,000 weapons from a military headquarters located in northern Bogota, will be tried.

M-19 Denies Being Smashed

PA112201 Paris AFP in Spanish 2056 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 11 Jun (AFP)--The M-19 guerrilla movement today conceded that it has sustained blows at the hands of the military intelligence organizations but emphasized that this does not mean that it has been smashed. The M-19, which shook the country at the end of 1978, with the robbery of thousands of weapons from a garrison in Bogota, also announced its decision to continue the armed struggle against the system together with the other rebel organizations. The communique, which was sent to newspapers, reaffirmed that part of the 7,000 weapons stolen from the garrison are still in the hands of the M-19, contrary to the affirmations of military chiefs who claimed that they had all been recovered. This bulletin came just over 60 days after the last spectacular M-19 occupation of the newspaper EL CALENO of Cali, in Western Colombia.

BRIEFS

IMPORT DUTIES ELIMINATED--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Parra have signed a decree eliminating import duties on 25 products from Peru and Venezuela as part of the duty elimination program established in the Cartagena Agreement. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA]

OIL DISCOVERY--Acting Colombian Mines Minister Hernando Barbuch Martinez has disclosed that in the past few days two oil deposits were found in Colombia. A well drilled by the Colombian petroleum enterprise in (Sama), Barrancabermeja, about 350 km north of Bogota, has a potential of 700 barrels daily. The Colombian-Brazilian PETROBRAS enterprise found another well in Cinto, Huila Department, with a potential of 50 barrels daily. The acting minister noted that this could indicate that the government's exploration program is getting close to its desired objective. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA]

FOOT-AND-MOUTH VACCINATION--Bogota--The Government will start an ambitious vaccination plan against foot-and-mouth disease in the plains of Bogota. It will be directed at those cattlemen who have few cattle and who have not participated in vaccination and technical assistance programs. The program is aimed at fighting the foot-and-mouth disease carried by cattle in the poor areas and preventing its spread to large cattle sectors in the area. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA]

INTERIOR MINISTER DECRIES PRESS 'SENSATIONALISM'

PY080355 Asuncion TV Channel 9 Cerro Cora in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jun 79 PY

[Roundtable discussion of freedom of the press with Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro, Industry and Commerce Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion, Justice and Labor Minister Saul Gonzalez, Public Health Minister Adan Goddy Jimenez and Education Minister Raul Pena--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Interior Minister Montanaro, we would like to ask you to comment on the role of the press within the framework of the country's state of development and situation.

[Montanaro] I would be pleased to do so. Good evening, listeners of Channel 9 Cerro Cora. First, I would like to thank you in the name of my distinguished colleagues for the invitation you extended to us to be here tonight on the day of freedom of the press. Precisely on this issue, we want to express some views in connection with our specific functions. Regarding freedom of the press, of the communications media, of journalism at all times, I will say that there is true, complete freedom of the press in the country, without restrictions of any kind--no one can deny this. Secondly, I want to state that there is some concern within the government over the exercise of freedom of the press by the written or oral press, in view of recent events affecting the country.

Confirming a statement made earlier at a panel discussion with directors of daily and weekly newspapers by Anibal Fernandez, presidential under secretary for information and cultural affairs, I want to reiterate that the government is concerned with the excessive--I would say improper--sensationalism with which the press has recently been covering certain events, government measures or facts.

While everyone concedes that there is freedom of the press, a newspaper today published a cartoon of man who cannot express his ideas because he is muzzled. Consequently, we are alarmed over reports which are aimed at deliberately distorting the country's reality, as if the objective were what we call destabilization, that is, to destabilize the country, which we believe can be done with either good or bad faith, to cause a clash between the people and the government.

I do not want to mention the names of the newspapers involved because we do not intend to engage in polemics but merely to cite examples which have caught our attention and elicited our concern and which show that--deliberately or not--they are designed to create an artifical atmosphere in the country, as in the case of the Paraguay River floods, which take place every 50 years. We had the last flood in 1965. Was it similar to the one we are experiencing now? Has any one died or drowned? Is the situation desperate or distressing? Is it causing panic or devastating the country? By no means!

There are people affected by the floods, those who live on the river banks have sought refuge in higher places and are being helped by the government, by the armed forces, the navy, the private sector, the people. Has the government neglected these people? By no means! Yet, we are accused; it is said that the government does not pay attention to them.

However, there is an objective--based or not --to magnify things, to indulge in sensationalism, to create an atmosphere which does not exist in the country. We cannot understand this sensationalism, or better, we imagine the motive behind it, but it is not fair to deceive the people in this manner, by distorting reality through the communications media.

As my colleague, the industry and commerce minister, will point out later, sensationalism also affected the recent price increase of petroleum byproducts. Exaggerated reports, including editorials, filled every column, every space of the newspapers. On the day of the freedom of the press, we regard this exaggeration not as responsibly exercised freedom of the press but as libertinism. Will the audience and the press forgive me? Thank you.

To show you once again the sensationalism, the malicious intention to deceive the public, a newspaper--whose name I will not mention--carries seven articles distorting the country's political and socioeconomic realities on a single page.

If this enterpreneural press is contributing to the country's development and tranquillity, then we are mistaken, and they should replace us. But with our patriotism, with our heads high and with our fervent spirit as loyal servants of the Colorado government headed by President Stroessner, we will point our fingers at those responsible for disrupting the country's peace and tranquillity through senseless [insensato] journalism. Thank you.

Paper Asks For Dialog

PY091919 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 9 Jun 79 p 2 PY

[Juan's column: "Establishing Two-way Communications"]

[Excerpts] The citizens of the capital followed with particular interest a broad exposition made by five ministers of the executive branch on Television Cerro Cora Channel 9 on Thursday night. Ministers Sabino A. Montanaro, Delfin Ugarte Centurion, Saul Gonzalez, Adan Godoy Jimenez and Raul Pena spoke at that time about the tasks being carried out by their respective ministries in the fields of economy, social work, labor development, health and education.

We only intend to stress here a single aspect of the event. The ministers of the executive branch took a one-way road in establishing their contact with the people. Each of them said what he had to say on the television screen, and the program ended. There was no possibility whatever for those who represent the public and serve as their spokesmen--the newsmen--to ask questions or make observations regarding the subjects dealt with by the high officials.

Communications, in the full sense of the word, can be complete only by being a two-way operation. The officials of the nation should not avoid this method, since they say they have noting to hide and their ministries are working conscientiously. So there could be nothing better than a dialog with the people of the press. An isolated exposition without the possibility of dialog always leaves the impression that something is left unsaid.

Minister's Remarks Scored

PY120210 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 9 Jun 79 p 14 PY

[Editorial: "They Did Not Clarify Anything"]

[Excerpts] Last Thursday night the people had the chance to see and listen to no fewer than five cabinet ministers who appeared on television to give information on certain facts and situations in which the people are interested. It should be assumed that this unprecedented action represents consideration toward the public. From this viewpoint, the action can be regarded as interesting progress, since public opinion is significant and deserves respect only if the people are qualified. If government officials felt it proper to inform the public, this clearly indicates that the people are mature. And this is good.

Unfortunately, one cannot praise the manner in which the ministers conducted their briefing, since in general they said little, gave even less justification, and some of them even expressed a very peculiar viewpoint on the manner in which the press has been reporting on some current realities.

Although he made clear he did not intend to go into any polemics, the interior minister expressed some ideas we find necessary to straighten out. It is not the press which magnifies issues such as the floods, the situation of those people affected by the floods, and price increases. These are self-evident facts, and one could even add that they are altogether "sensationalist" by themselves. For our part, we feel that our readers would not forgive us--nor would our consciences--if we minimized or overlooked the situation of people affected by the floods, because with this attitude we would bring about a reduction in the aid which could be given and is given them by the nation at the government and private levels.

To conclude, it may be appropriate to state our views on government-press relations. We feel there is no confrontation between the two sides and that the press has not committed any excesses. In recent years, the Paraguayan enterpreneural press--as the interior minister put it--has developed markedly. But this evolution, which should have been cause for legitimate pride by the government and which should be seen with sympathy and understanding by the people, seems to have developed much faster than certain political practices prevailing in the country. If they are also developed, there will be a better dialog between the government and the people and this--we will see--will benefit everyone.

OPPOSITION GROUPS CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT 'INDIFFERENCE'

PY091830 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 9 Jun 79 p 2 PY

[Text] The Febrerista Revolutionary Party, the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, the Christian Democratic Party and the Popular Colorado Movement have issued a joint document in which they harshly criticize the government "for its indifferent attitude toward the consequences of the flood, the fuel price increases and the economic and social policy in general."

The statement of the national agreement says: "There is an attitude of irresponsible indifference to the sufferings of 100,000 countrymen, because even though the disaster is a natural phenomenon, it is a basic government responsibility to face the consequences."

The document further says: "It was said that the petroleum shortage was caused just by the delay of some ships. It was asserted that there would be no price increases. We now have increases of monstrous percentage ordered by the executive branch.

"The inaction which paralyzes the government, the lack of imagination among its members and their indifference to all that happens, the petty power game in which they indulge without caring to note that stormy winds are shaking the soul, give the impression that they do not care one bit about the country."

It adds that we will overcome this crisis only by means of a genuine democracy on the road of right and law, preserving the country from chaos and violence through the return of all exiles and a thorough investigation of the Paraguayan Refinery Company, the National Telecommunications Administration, the Social Welfare Institute, the judicial branch and other institutions.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POLICY, HUAMN, RIGHTS

PY112231 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1155 GMT 9 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Lima, 9 Jun (TELAM)--In an exclusive interview with the Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez has stated that the human rights issue must not be politicized because otherwise its praiseworthy objectives and what we believe to be its ultimate objective of achieving social and judicial organization may be distorted.

Concerning the possible relationship that may exist between the present terrorist offensive in Western Europe and that which some Latin American countries have experienced, the Peruvian president said: I must reassert my most categorical repudiation of any action which alters the tolerance and mutual respect imperatively needed to achieve the development of all mankind.

General Morales noted the importance of his visit to Argentina on 14 June by adding that "it will compliment President Videla's visit, because we will thus be consistent in the high level of dialog and understanding which have always characterized our bilateral relations." He also noted the benefits of the Peruvian-Argentine nuclear cooperation agreement and the need to have free and unrestricted access to nuclear technology, and he reasserted his appeal to limit the armaments race in Latin America so the resources used for the purchase of arms may be invested in the development of the region.

The Peruvian president said his country has achieved its main objectives in the domestic sector through the reorganization of its debt and the enforcement of an economic reactivation plan. He confirmed that Peru will have general elections in the first half of 1980 and that there will be a transfer of power by mid-1980.

The following are the questions and answers of the Telam interview:

TELAM: What does the Peruvian Government expect from the nuclear cooperation agreement with Argentina? What do you think about the nuclear nonproliferation treaty?

Answer: As is stated in the joint declaration which I signed with my colleague, Argentine President Rafael Videla, during his visit in March 1977, the Peruvian-Argentine nuclear cooperation agreement is the testimony of the will of the two countries to develop the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as a means to promote economic development in the two countries. Furthermore, by being the first two developing countries in Latin America to have achieved a nuclear cooperation agreement, the governments of Argentina and Peru noted the great importance of regional cooperation as a means to confront the challenge of underdevelopment.

The nuclear arms nonproliferation treaty which Peru signed and approved in 1977, constituted at the time a great effort on the part of the international community to stop the proliferation of nuclear arms. This was achieved because those countries which lacked nuclear armaments voluntarily renounced having nuclear arsenals in exchange for free access to nuclear technology to develop their nations and because those nations having nuclear arsenals in exchange for free access to nuclear technology to develop their nations and because those nations having nuclear weapons gave genuine proof of their desire to start negotiations that would lead to complete nuclear disarmament. On the eve of the second conference to revise the nonproliferation treaty, which will be held in 1980, I believe that those of our nations which signed and approved that international treaty and which have not received the proper compensation for having renounced the possession of nuclear weapons must jointly demand the right to free and indiscriminatory access to nuclear technology not only to use it for the development of our countries, but also as a possible solution to the energy crisis which is affecting the world due to the shortage of hydrocarbons.

TELAM: How do you view the defense of human rights issue in its political context and the controversial manner in which human rights are enforced in each country?

Answer: Peru has an open and realistic view of human rights. We believe these rights should not only defend a citizen from governments, but also protect him from other citizens or economic organizations. Our interpretation of human rights is based on the need to create a society in which the human being is really fulfilled. This society must first grant him the means to meet his basic needs so he will have the capacity to exercise his rights. The defense of human rights, nevertheless, cannot be a senseless practice. It must have real meaning.

TELAM: What will be the most appropriate mechanisms to strengthen and accelerate Latin American integration, and what role do you assign to education in this regard?

Answer: We believe that the experience our countries have achieved through the many regional integration organizations has been valuable. These organizations, such as LAFTA [Latin American Free Trade Association], must lead to new and original integration mechanisms, since this is the only means for our countries to achieve a harmonious and balanced development. Within this context, we believe that the reorganization of LAFTA is of utmost importance since this will enable the organization to overcome its present crisis and also achieve the goal of creating a Latin American common market. Furthermore, we also attach much importance to the Andean integration process which has its own characteristics and personality. Regional integration must also be expanded to new fields such as education, science, culture and other social fields that include health, labor, the Andres Bello agreement and the Hipolito Unanue and Simon Rodriguez agreements within the Andean region.

TELAM: With regard to the last question, what influence do you expect from the social communications media in the process of integration? Do you believe the news agencies are an important factor for the fulfillment of this objective?

Answer: Integration must aim at improving knowledge and communications among our people, and the role of the communications media is essential since it is they who will contribute to the creation of a decisive integration awareness in Latin American public opinion. This also applies to the news agencies, which must also project the image of an integrated Latin America, thus reaffirming and reappraising Latin America in the world.

TELAM: What is Peru's future in the political, economic and social aspect, and what is its influence in Latin America?

Answer: I believe my country has achieved its objectives in the domestic sector. We have reorganized our debt and are carrying out our plan of economic reactivation in accordance with the established guidelines. The development of the Peruvian political process is also being carried out in accordance with our established commitments included in the Tupac Amaru plan. The constituent assembly continues to work on the preparation of a new constitution, and as I pointed our to my country's press, the general elections in Peru will be held in the first half of 1980 with the transfer of power in the middle of the same year.

In the foreign secotr, Peru has defined its position on continuing to take Andean integration. I believe that in general terms our foreign policy responds to real needs. Therefore, we will continue to give impulse to the mechanisms of border integration with our neighbors, our participation in the program of Amazon cooperation and our contribution to the solution of the problems of this subcontinent.

At the world level, efforts are being made for greater Latin American unity to achieve a more fruitful dialog in the continent within the widest context of the North-South relations on one side and the strengthening of cooperation and interdependency on the other.

TELAM: What is the current Peruvian position in view of the Bolivian claim for an access to the Pacific Ocean?

Answer: Peru continues to support the Bolivian aspiration to obtain an outlet to the Pacific Ocean, as has been repeatedly stated, and it has faced this problem with great understanding and a particularly constructive spirit. Meanwhile, Peru has provided all the means at its disposal to alleviate the difficulties resulting from this landlocked situation, such as the recent concession of free zones to Bolivia. Peruvian-Bolivian relations are good, and our countries are constantly strengthening their international links.

TELAM: What is Peru expecting from the sixth conference of nonalined countries to be held in Cuba in September?

Answer: First, I must explain, as I did recently during a meeting with representatives of the foreign press, that the Peruvian concept of nonalinement is linked to the real essence of the movement--that is, to a position of equilibrium and preservation within the influence of the large centers of power. Regarding the essence of your question, it would be premature now to make statements, since representatives of the nonalined countries are now meeting in Sri Lanka, and they will study and debate the agenda and matters to be discussed during the Havana conference.

RED FATHERLAND TO PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS

PA092129 Paris AFP in Spanish 2324 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 8 Jun (AFP)--Red Fatherland, Peru's Maoist communist party as well as a traditional enemy of the elections, announced here today that it will participate in next year's general elections.

Party leader Rolando Brena made the announcement at a news conference held at the constituent assembly, where he was introduced by Genaro Ledesma, leader of the Popular, Student, Pesant and Worker Front (FOCEP), and by Popular Democratic Union (UDP) leader Alfonso Barrantes. Both of these are extreme leftist organizations.

According to Brena, the country's political conditions favor Red Fatherland's participation in the elections as part of a great revolutionary front.

He also accused the government of intensifying its intimidatory and repressive measures against teachers, who have been staging a strike for the past 5 days and whose leaders are members of Red Fatherland.

After the news conference, an incident occurred between a group of alleged policemen who tried to arrest Brena, constituent assembly member Ledesma and UDP member Javier Diez Canseco. The latter eluded a barrier of cars by driving on the sidewalks. According to Diez Canseco, instead of identifying themselves, the alleged policemen threatened him with their weapons after he had dropped Brena off somewhere in the city, which is why he decided to escape. He also announced that he would file a protest with the assembly presidency.

MEASURES TO EASE ENERGY CRISIS APPROVED

PY071727 Paris AFP in Spanish 1320 GMT 8 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 8 Jun (AFP)--The Uruguayan military-civilian government has approved a plan restricting the use of electricity, making investments to increase oil reserves and giving an impetus to the country's own energy resources--hydrocarbons, uranium and substitutes. The measures, aimed at diminishing the serious energy crisis affecting Uruguay, include studies and solutions for the production of alcohol as a substitute for fuels made from petroleum. The decision was made yesterday by the National Security Council (COSENA) during a special meeting with the three commanders of the armed forces, President Aparicio Mendez and his cabinet, and the directors of the state electricity and fuel enterprises.

Electricity Consumption Restricted

PY092006 Montevideo Radio El Espectador in Spanish 1500 GMT 9 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Restrictions on electricity consumption are in force throughout the country. Violations of the rules are punishable by having electric power cut off for a period of up to 20 days. Also in force is a temporary surcharge on the domestic tariff in order to discourage consumption. There is no surcharge on the special tariff for consumption of up to 50 kilowatts per month or on the normal tariff for consumption of up to 200 kilowatts. Consumption of 200 to 500 kilowatts will have a 30-percent surcharge, and a monthly consumption of over 500 kilowatts will have a 50-percent surcharge.

STATEMENTS ON EDUCATION ISSUES FORBIDDEN

PY081528 Paris AFP in Spanish 1258 GMT 7 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 7 Jun (AFP)--The newspaper EL DIA reported today that teachers, professors and even authorities at the elementary, secondary and university levels are forbidden to make any statement to the press regarding education issues. According to EL DIARIO, the director of the elementary education department, the director of the polytechnical university and professors and other educators have refused interviews, stating that a regulation issued by the Culture Ministry forbids their granting interviews and that any information has to be channeled through the National Teaching Council (CONAE). The official body, however, stated that its information can only be issued through communiques.

Culture Minister Daniel Darracq has stated that there is no such restriction, but he declined to say whether educational authorities could inform the press. The newspaper EL DIA stated that according to a high-ranking official of the ministry, the objective of the measure is to unify educational standards and thus avoid public contradictions such as the one which took place 10 days ago involving college deans who gave conflicting statements about a project on shorter university programs.

BRIEFS

TRADE SURPLUS--Montevideo, 31 May (LATIN)--According to an official report from the Central Bank, Uruguay's trade balance during the first 3 months of this year registered a surplus of almost $7 million. During this period, the country exported goods worth $169 million, while imports totaled $162 million. This figure represents a 25-percent increase in Uruguayan exports for this period of the year. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0125 GMT 1 Jun 79 PY]

THREE CUBANS SEEK REFUGE IN HAVANA EMBASSY

PA101820 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1605 GMT 10 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 10 Jun (EFE)--Three Cubans have sought refuge at the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana, a Venezuelan Foreign Ministry spokesman announced today. Venezuelan Ambassador to Cuba Ramon Delgado Valderrama has denied the report published by the newspaper EL NACIONAL, according to which the Cuban refugees had entered the embassy after kidnaping one of its officials.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO U.S. COMMENTS ON HIS POST

PA112322 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Report by Euclides Perez]

[Text] Dr Enrique Perez Chiriboga is traveling to Washington to take charge of the Venezuelan Embassy in the United States. The Venezuelan diplomat replaces Dr Ignacio Irribaren Borges. Perez Chiriboga was interviewed at Miraflores Palace shortly before lunching with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins.

[Begin Recording] [Question] Are you taking a special mission to the United States?

[Answer] I will be carrying out the functions of an ambassador, that is, to represent, negotiate and protect the interests of the country. Those are the usual functions of an ambassador. Of course, in a country of the importance of the United States, we believe that specific objectives of cooperation can be achieved in various areas, particularly agriculture, science, technology and education. We believe we will be able to achieve productive cooperation programs between our two countries.

[Question] What about the anti-OPEC clause which is still affecting our country?

[Answer] Well, the so-called anti-OPEC clause is being discussed by the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. We hope that the clause, which is so negative (?more in its concept than in its practical effects), [words indistinct]. As you must understand, I cannot comment further since I still have not presented credentials in the United States.

[Question] What will you discuss with President Herrera?

[Answer] First of all, I will bid him farewell and see if he has any special instructions. [end recording]

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS APPOINTED--Caracas, 7 Jun (AFP)--The Senate today approved the appointment of Virgilio Lovera as new Venezuelan ambassador to Colombia. Hilarion Cardozo's appointment as ambassador to the OAS was also approved. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0317 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA]

COSTA RICA

SECURITY MINISTER ANNOUNCES PROBE OF CONSPIRACY

PA120316 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The public security minister has made serious charges. Costa Rican politicians could be involved with Somoza in promoting a conspiracy in our country. Costa Rican politicians and other types of persons are being investigated. All of this is connected with a campaign of discrediting the government aimed at getting the people to lose confidence in the existing government officials, the public security minister stated. The government is implicating national politicians in conspiracy attempts. Costa Rican politicians who have been trying for a long time to undermine the confidence of the people in our system and government could be involved with Somoza in his attempted conspiracy against Costa Rica, Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey stated this afternoon in a press conference.

The public security minister explained that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] said in a Radio Sandino broadcast last Friday that it had repeated reports from various Costa Rican media that in addition to threatening to invade Costa Rica, it was thought that Nicaragua is also promoting a conspiracy against our government. We were aware of rumors to that effect, and the FSLN broadcast, together with other elements of judgment, confirmed that someone may be trying to carry out something of this sort, Echeverria stated. It take all kinds to make up the world, although I consider it difficult to believe that any Costa Rican would lend himself to something of this sort, the public security minister responded in regard to the possibility that Costa Rican politicians connected with Somoza may have attempted to sow a state of internal disorder and political destabilization. The minister said that some politicians are being investigated and that for the time being he does not want to accuse or incriminate anybody or any political group, but that if and when there are any names they will be disclosed. It is a very serious matter, the minister said regarding the charge made by the FSLN and of which they were aware.

ECUADOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER PLEDGES ANDEAN AID

PA111402 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Radio Periodicos Reloj yesterday interviewed Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Jose Ayala Lasso regarding the aid to be proferred by the Andean Pact in the event of an attack by Somoza. In reply, the foreign minister said that Ecuador will protect Costa Rica under the provisions of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty. Asked how soon the Andean Pact aid would be forthcoming in the event of a Somozist attack, the foreign minister said: I fervently believe that no such attack will take place and that Costa Rica will be able to live in a free and independent democracy.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH TOGO

PA111514 Paris AFP in Spanish 1329 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Paris, 11 Jun (AFP)--In a ceremony held today in the Costa Rican Embassy here, Costa Rica established diplomatic relations with Togo. Togo thus became the second African country to establish diplomatic relations with that Central American country.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS COSTA RICAN 'INTERFERENCE'

PA111859 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1657 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry today rejected what it regards as interference in its domestic affairs on the part of Costa Rica's legislative branch. On 4 June the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly approved a motion condemning El Salvador for alleged "violation of human rights" on Salvadoran territory. The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry has asked its ambassador in San Jose, Francisco Bertrand Galindo, to inform the Costa Rican Government of his country's displeasure. According to the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry, aside from being harmful to the good relations between these two countries, the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly's pronouncement is inappropriate under Central America's current circumstances. "The latter's process of integration has been checked partly as a result of differences and frictions among sister nations."

FPL TERRORISTS KILL OFFICIAL PARTY CONGRESSMAN

PA111459 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1435 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Official party Deputy Carlos Nolasco was machinegunned to death this morning by Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) in San Miguel, 130 km east of the capital. Deputy Nolasco was shot near a stadium where he was doing some exercises. This begins another week of violence in El Salvador, where last week the Union Guerrera Blanca extreme right organization killed seven teachers, one every day of the week.

13 TEACHERS MURDERED BY UNKNOWN ASSAILANTS

PA082002 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0450 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--A total of 13 teachers have been murdered in the past 15 days in El Salvador by unidentified elements who generally kidnap them or gun them down. Yesterday, the body of Prof Hector Joaquin Ramirez was found in western El Salvador. He was kidnaped about 24 hours before his murder. Tonight, Thursday, it was reported here that teacher Jose Misael Funes was shot and killed instantly in San Rafael Obrajuelo, 50 km east of San Salvador. He had nine bullet wounds in the back. So far, none of the murderers has been identified by authorities, who have been investigating each of these actions and the murders of several university students and workers under similar circumstances.

FPL SETS FIRE TO SAN MARTIN MUNICIPAL BUILDING

PA091442 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2115 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The municipal building of San Martin, 18 km east of San Salvador, was set on fire early this morning. The clandestine Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) has taken credit for the action. Besides hurling Molotov cocktails at the building, the subversives also sprayed it with machinegun fire. In recent days the FPL has set fire to the municipal buildings of San Rafael Obrajuelo in La Paz Department and Aractao, San Miguel de Mercedes, San Antonio la Cruz, Nueva Trinidad, Santa Rita and San Rafael in Chalatenango Department.

GUATEMALA

ARMY CONDEMNS GENERAL CANCINOS' ASSASSINATION

PA111704 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1454 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 11 Jun (LATIN)--The Guatemalan Army today condemned the assassination of its chief of staff, Gen David Cancinos, who was shot in downtown Guatemala City last night, and promised not to rest until those responsible are found. An official communique said that General Cancinos' car was stopped by another vehicle from which the machinegun bursts which killed him were fired. Army sources reported that after the attack an extensive combing operation was ordered to find the culprits, who had not been found as of early this morning. The army communique attributed the murder to members of clandestine extremist organizations which the army will continue fighting.

YOUTHS ARRIVING IN COSTA RICA TO JOIN SANDINISTS

PA120300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0130 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Jun (AFP)--According to travelers who arrived here today, groups of German, South American and Caribbean youths are reportedly arriving in San Jose, Costa Rica with the intention of joining the ranks of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. According to the same sources, the groups are made up of youths between 20 and 30 years of age.

AUTHORITIES EXPEL PRIEST ENGAGED IN POLITICS

PA081820 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Spanish priest Gregorio Barreal, in charge of the parish in Solola, was expelled from the country because he was engaging in political activities. For this reason he was asked to leave the country, which he did. He is now in El Salvador, where he has not said whether he is going to stay there permanently or whether he is going somewhere else. Referring to the case of Father Barreal, the authorities explained that it is not right for a person who has been granted permission to stay in the country to carry out political activities, without any authorization, instead of his religious duties.

HONDURAS

FSLN EXPLAINS ARMED CLASH WITH POLICE

PA091249 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2335 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) said here today that the Honduran police opened fire first when they surprised FSLN members in Honduran territory on 5 June. The Sandinists indicated that after carrying out military missions in northern Nicaragua, the Oscar Turcios Column of the Rigoberto Lopez Perez Western Front entered Honduran territory by mistake to a distance of some 5 km from the border. At 1000 a Honduran police patrol found them and immediately opened fire. The Oscar Turcios Column is led by "Ricardo," who ordered the guerrillas not to fire when they learned that the opposing forces were not Nicaraguan national guardsmen. The FSLN said that the column was ordered to withdraw to Nicaragua and that the Honduran police were asked to stop their fire "but in an action that cannot be understood, the soldiers" continued to shoot, wounding several Sandinists. "It was only then that the column opened fire, wounding several Honduran soldiers," the FSLN communique added.

It indicated that the Honduran police confiscated war materiel destined for the struggle in Nicaragua. They also captured several Sandinists including Leonel Antonio Lopez Salgado, who was seriously wounded and is in a Honduran hospital. The FSLN asked for the release of Salgado and the other captured Sandinists and that they be placed under the care of the Red Cross. It also said that other persons captured in the area do not have any ties with the FSLN. The FSLN concluded by protesting the Honduran police attack and expressing concern over the persecution of Nicaraguan citizens in Honduras.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE NEGOTIATING SANDINISTS' RELEASE

PA081958 Paris AFP in Spanish 0226 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Jun (AFP)--Several university leaders and members of the Honduran Committee of Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People today began negotiating with the Honduran Government to obtain the release of the more than 80 Sandinists who were captured by the army on Honduran territory near the border with Nicaragua. Official sources have confirmed that several Sandinists were captured during a raid on a guerrilla camp located near El Triunfo, a southern town located near Nicaragua. Another group was arrested in the border areas of Olancho and El Paraiso deparments. Several members of this solidarity committee have told this agency that "it is expected that out of respect for the right of asylum, the Honduran Government will let the captured Sandinists move about freely or go as political exiles to any other country they might choose.

POLICE SEIZE SANDINIST ARSENAL IN RAID NEAR NICARAGUA

PA082354 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2225 GMT 8 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran police seized a Sandinist arsenal at "Las Hormigas," Choluteca Department, on the Nicaraguan border. The police reported that patrols discovered a guerrilla camp of nearly 150 rebels. According to the official report, the Sandinists opened fire on the Honduran police, who returned the fire in a skirmish which lasted for several minutes. The guerrillas fled and only six of them were captured. Honduran information media reported that some of the Honduran policemen had been wounded, but this was denied. It was also denied that 80 guerrillas had been captured as had been reported by unofficial sources. The police seized Chinese rocket launchers along with a large quantity of ammunition, fragmentation grenades, homemade bombs, G-3 and FAL rifles, machineguns of various calibers and many other weapons as well as food and knapsacks. The police said that the Sandinists fired at them but showed no intention of making a serious stand against the Honduran police. The shooting was merely intended to cover their getaway.

NICARAGUA

VENEZUELAN, ECUADOREAN FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE

PA111924 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 1916 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Jun (LATIN)--The Venezuelan and Ecuadorean foreign ministers have arrived here. They have been commissioned by the Andean Pact nations to talk to President Somoza "about the possibility of finding a political solution for the country."

Meeting With Somoza

PA112149 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2107 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Text] President Somoza is meeting with the Andean Pact mission made up of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Antonio Zambrano Velasco and Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Jose Ayala Lasso who visited Costa Rica yesterday and spoke with President Carazo. We established contact with the Somozist presidential palace a few minutes ago, and we were told that the meeting has just begun. The foreign ministers representing the Andean Pact will make several proposals to President Somoza to maintain peace in Nicaragua and the rest of Central America.

It was learned unofficially that they will ask the president of Nicaragua to relinquish power and leave the country together with his family, to establish a three-member junta and to respect the lives of the guards, and will ask that the Sandinist Front accept a ceasefire. Meanwhile, Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar said recently that the cleanup operation in western Managua has concluded. The northern highway to the airport has been cleared and the cleanup operation in the capital, Managua, will conclude tomorrow.

An ACAN-EFE dispatch datelined Managua reports that an attempt to dislodge the Sandinists from southeast Managua has resulted in air bombings. T-33 planes are taking part in the attack, as was evidence in various parts of the capital. The site that was bombed is the 13th police section, which was under heavy attack today by the Sandinists. The commander of that military post was killed. The rebels are around the city's cemetery and the outlying marketplace. A Sherman tank is attacking the rebels, who are responding with heavy caliber machinegun fire. From the sounds that are heard, it does not appear that the guerrillas have antiaircraft weapons.

PRESIDENT PONDERS BREAKING RELATIONS WITH PANAMA

PA111758 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1722 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 11 Jun (LATIN)--This capital of half a million inhabitants was left without water today after guerrillas of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) launched a massive offensive on four flanks in an apparent attempt to isolate Managua from the rest of the country. Speaking to foreign correspondents in a building next to the bunker military complex, Somoza said that in view of Panama's support for the guerrillas, of which he said he had proof, the Nicaraguan Government is considering breaking diplomatic relations with that country.

Somoza also showed the press documents belonging to Panamanians Ruben Humerto Isasa and Rangel de Leon, whom he said were killed in combat. He estimated that the number of casualties, including dead and wounded, so far is 300 for the National Guard and 1,000 for the guerrillas. He emphasized that "we have been able to ascertain that the Panamanian Government has been an important factor in the guerrilla struggle we are confronting because the arms puchased in the United States by Panamanian Government employees have been found in Nicaragua."

On the situation in the rest of the country he reported that "there is harassment in Leon (90 km northeast of Managua), Chinandega (132 km north), Esteli (160 km to the north) and San Dionisio, close to Matagalpa. He disclosed that the guerrillas have heavy arms which only governments possess "which proves that there is an international conspiracy against the Nicaraguan Government." He charged that the 81 FAL rifles which Cuba sent to Venezuela in 1963, and for which Cuba was sanctioned by the OAS, were given to the guerrillas. Nicaragua asked the present Venezuelan Government to find out "what happened to those arms."

He said that so far the guard has captured 300 FAL rifles of a shipment of 20,000 purchased from Belgian factories "by the Cuban Government" and for this reason he also denounces the Fidel Castro government. He said the guard has ascertained that most of those fighting are minors and consequently asked parents to stop their children from dying. He added that he would talk with the Venezuelan and Ecuadorean foreign ministers, expected here this afternoon, and that he was not willing to resign from the presidency "because I am fulfilling a mandate given me by the people of Nicaragua and I reject any foreign intervention." Regarding rumors that there are troops of the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA) fighting in Nicaragua, he said that it was untrue and he had not considered asking CONDECA for help because he felt he "was winning the war," but if it is necessary Nicaragua will ask it "because the pact states that if a country is about to fall into the hands of communism, it can ask other countries of the pact for help."

According to information from Leon--the second largest city in the country--guerrillas ambushed a column of armored vehicles sent there from Chinandega to help the government forces. Leon residents said by telephone that the guerrillas captured a Sherman tank and were using it to confront the troops which were about to launch a counterattack.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN MANAGUA; FSLN RETREATS IN SOUTH

PA111616 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1540 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 11 June (ACAN-EFE)--For the third consecutive day heavy fighting is continuing in several parts of the Nicaraguan capital between National Guard troops and Sandinist commandos. In Las Mercedes, in northern Managua, unidentified persons set fire to the Popular Credit Bank last night. There are Sandinist snipers in other parts of Managua. According to unofficial reports the rebels have their "general headquarters" in the "Plasticos Modernos" garage building on the road to the north.

Since they started the present offensive the Sandinists have been communicating with each other by a ham radio network which is heard throughout the country and in neighboring nations. They reported over this network that they have control of the cities of Masaya, Leon and Matagalpa. They also said that so far they have only deployed part of their contingents to attack the guard.

In southern Nicaragua, where the army says it regained total control, the rebels assert that they retreated, putting into effect an operation used decades ago by Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino in his battles against the U.S. Marines. The operation, called "Chipote," consists of attracting large numbers of the enemy to one point from which the guerrillas subsequently retreat leaving the troops mired down. [Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua at 1200 GMT on 11 Jun reports that "Sandinist Front forces took a portion of the city of Esteli" in fighting with National Guard forces which has been underway since 0700, 10 June. San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1349 GMT on 11 Jun broadcasts that heavy fighting is underway in Managua during the evacuation of the families of U.S. diplomatic personnel. "According to Sandinist sources, numerous civilians were killed in the various shootouts in which they engaged with the National Guard in 10 of the capital city's neighborhoods." Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 1444 GMT on 11 Jun reports that the National Guard has launched a heavy counterattack against Sandinist forces throughout the city of Managua, which according to eyewitnesses, has "left several casualties." Paris AFP in Spanish at 1630 GMT on 11 Jun reports that President Anastasio Somoza has announced that "the fighting in the Nicaraguan capital is now for control of its access roads."

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1634 GMT on 11 Jun reports that, according to an announcement made by President Somoza, "fighting between the army and the Sandinist guerrillas so far has left a toll of 1,200 dead and wounded," with approximately 900 of these being Sandinist guerrillas and the remaining 300 being national guardsmen. San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish at 1616 GMT on 11 Jun reports that fighting between Sandinist guerrillas and the National Guard forces on the highway between Managua and Las Mercedes International Airport has made "passage impossible." San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1730 GMT on 11 Jun broadcasts that FSLN columns under Eden Pastora are advancing toward Managua to reinforce guerrilla insurgents fighting there. Further, it is reported that national guardsmen might desert since they are "unhappy because of the situation and because they have not been paid." San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1730 GMT on 11 Jun reports that the National Guard has killed Dr. Hernando Ochoa, who was the chief of the Red Cross in Esteli. Panama City ACAN in Spanish at 1934 GMT on 11 Jun reports that Sandinist guerrillas are attacking one of Managua's police stations in the southeastern section of the city. Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua at 1900 GMT on 11 Jun broadcasts the situation in Esteli as "desperate" for the National Guard which is requesting reinforcements against guerrillas fighting in several neighborhoods of the city]

HEAVY FIGHTING PREVENTS U.S. EVACUATION

PA111803 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1757 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Jun (LATIN)--The U.S. Embassy today faced problems in evacuating 60 dependents of its personnel who sought refuge in the embassy which is surrounded by areas in which there is heavy shooting. It was impossible to take them to Las Mercedes Airport by land because there has been fierce fighting along the highway since early this morning. A Pan American airplane which was to land in Managua to pick them up could not do so for lack of a ground crew. Plans now are to transport these persons from the embassy to the airport by helicopter until a transport plane arrives from the Panama Canal Zone. There was bitter fighting in the area of the U.S. Embassy this morning and embassy personnel had to seek cover between cars.

FSLN PANAMANIAN BRIGADE COMMANDER REPORTED KILLED

PA111521 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1513 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Gen Anastasio Somoza announced here today that former Panamanian Deputy Minister of Health Hugo Spadafora, commander of the brigade of international volunteers fighting with the Sandinist Front, was killed in southern Nicaragua. Somoza said two more Panamanians died with Spadafora in fighting in El Naranjo, close to the Costa Rican border. Last year Spadafora resigned as deputy minister of health of the Torrijos administration to organize and direct the "Victoriano Lorenzo" Brigade. President Anastasio Somoza says he has in his hands the Panamanian guerrilla's identification documents and driver's license.

Denial of Spadafora's Death

PA111809 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1750 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Attention, this morning President Somoza announced that former Panamanian Deputy Minister of Health Hugo Spadafora had been killed. However, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has just called us and told us that this is not true; that Hugo Spadafora, the former Panamanian deputy minister of health who leads an FSLN battalion in southern Nicaragua, is alive. The FSLN has even promised us a recorded statement by Hugo Spadafora.

POLICE CHIEF SAYS SITUATION UNDER CONTROL

PA120248 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0001 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Nicaraguan Police Chief Col Nicolas Valle Salinas today proclaimed victory over the Sandinist guerrillas and said that fear of an overthrow has completely vanished. Valle Salinas again made accusations against the governments of Cuba, Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica, saying that they are responsible for the Nicaraguan rebellion. In a conversation with this station, the police chief said:

[Begin Valle recording] The capital is under our control.

[Question] Apart from the capital, have the other cities been recovered by the National Guard?

[Answer] According to the National Guard Public Relations Office, Masaya has been recovered. The capital is under our control and is calm. Our forces have defended the sovereignty throughout the land, which was invaded by foreign mercenaries, local communists and foreign communists supported by the Socialist International and by aggressive governments which have given them their full support. The Costa Rican and Panamanian governments have given open support in every respect. However, they have not been able, from any viewpoint, to (?undermine) the effectiveness of our soldiers. They have only bloodied the nation and brought mourning and sorrow to the Nicaraguan people. They have sacked and committed vandalism, but we are here to guarantee order in the country.

[Question] Have you discounted the possibility that the Sandinist forces might overthrow General Somoza?

[Answer] Completely, that has been discounted. The Sandinist forces have been vanquished on all fronts, on the southern and northern fronts as well on the urban front. They have been defeated on all fronts.

[Question] Is fighting still going on along the border with Costa Rica?

[Answer] They were defeated along the border with Costa Rica 2 days ago. The last ones who died there were 48 mercenaries, and Commander Cero abandoned his armored car on a road which he used to come into Nicaragua.

[Question] Where is fighting in progress today?

[Answer] There are only small skirmishes. We have had a few in the capital but the (?genocidal) forces have been completely defeated. [words indistinct] Those who have tried to loot businesses, snipers and vandals who have only brought unrest and terror to the Nicaraguan people.

[Question] What is the number of victims in the fighting?

[Answer] I cannot give you the number of victims right now, but rest assured that [words indistinct] (?they or us).

[Question] What weapons do they use to fight the National Guard?

[Answer] The arms which were supplied by the governments of Panama, Cuba and Venezuela. Everyone knows those weapons internationally, the world knows what weapons were supplied to them [words indistinct] modern arms, German machineguns, .50 caliber and .30 caliber German machineguns.

[Question] The office of the U.S. secretary of state announced through AFP today that it might militarily intervene in Nicaragua. What do you know about this?

[Answer] That is not my concern, I am only a military commander. Foreign policy is the province of the head of state and the Council of Ministers.

[Question] It was reported that the military garrison of Leon would surrender to the Sandinists for lack of reinforcements?

[Answer] Absolutely not. It is like a rock and on the offensive.

[Question] How many National Guard planes have been shot down by the guerrillas?

[Answer] Absolutely no planes, none. All that is propaganda for foreign consumption, all that is false. It is a campaign to discredit, a completely false campaign to make the world believe things which are lies. The people have not responded to them. The people are with us. The people want order. [words indistinct] honest work.

[Question] What Central American countries are supporting Nicaragua in this conflict with the guerrillas?

[Answer] We do not need the support of anyone, absolutely none. We can do it alone. The Nicaraguan Army is self-sufficient enough to see it through alone.

[Question] It has been said that the majority of the diplomatic corps accredited in Managua has taken refuge in the Intercontinental Hotel.

[Answer] That is completely false.

[Question] Do you believe that the armed conflict with the guerrillas will end this week or will it be a long war?

[Answer] I cannot give you a judgment on that. It will be short, but I cannot give you a deadline on that. You know one cannot make deadlines for such things, but I believe that we are nearing the end because we are on the offensive and our victory will be a smashing one. [end recording]

Those were statements made by Nicaraguan Police Chief Col Nicolas Valle Salinas.

SANDINISTS LINK U.S. ENVOY'S VISIT TO 'SECRET MANEUVERS'

PA111456 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] U.S. Ambassador-Designate to Managua Lawrence Pezzullo surreptitiously arrived yesterday in Managua in a military plane. A group of U.S. Marines, embassy guards, escorted him from the airport to the U.S. Embassy. Pezzullo left the country last night. Meanwhile, Somozist Foreign Minister Julio Quintana left yesterday for Washington from Montelimar Airport. These secret arrivals and departures on the part of both Pezzullo and Quintana forebode secret maneuvers behind the Nicaraguan people's back. Among Managua's political circles it is rumored that the formation of a junta made up of three military officers, who would replace the genocidal Anastasio Somoza, is being plotted. Our people, nonetheless, are showing that they do not want any military juntas or pacts, intervention or any kind of Somozism without Somoza. So long as we continue firmly staging our patriotic strike and so long as our combatants continue advancing, no trickery will succeed.

HIJACKED U.S. AIRLINER LANDS IN HAVANA

WA110110 London REUTER in English 0051 GMT 11 Jun 79 WA

[Text] Washington, June 11, REUTER--A Delta airlines Tristar with more than 200 people aboard was hijacked to Cuba tonight while on a flight from New York to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, the Federal Aviation Administration announced. The FAA spokesman said the aircraft landed safely in Havana at 8:35 pm EDT.

Fidel Castro Goes To Airport

PA120359 Paris AFP in Spanish 0338 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 11 Jun (AFP)--Cuban Chief of State Fidel Castro arrived at 2235 (0235 GMT) tonight at the Jose Marti International Airport in Havana, where a Delta airliner landed after being hijacked on a flight from New York to Miami. It is not known whether Castro personally spoke to the hijacker who forced the pilot of the airliner to fly the plane to Havana with 195 passengers aboard. The entrance to the airport, reserved for passengers holding tickets, was banned to newsmen, who saw the Cuban leader arrive in a big black automobile.

Hijacker's Arrest Announced

PA120447 Paris AFP in Spanish 0431 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 11 Jun (AFP)--The news of the arrest of the hijacker who today diverted a U.S. Delta airline flight to Havana was confirmed tonight by a diplomat who was present at Jose Marti International Airport. The report was learned at the same time that Cuban President Fidel Castro was leaving the airport where he had arrived by car 1 hour earlier.

According to the diplomat, the hijacker--whose identity and nationality are still unknown--surrendered to the Cuban authorities without putting up any resistance. The 135 passengers and 22 crew members, all safe and sound, are presently at the international airport building awaiting the airplane's departure for the United States. A special police cordon was posted at the main entrance of the airport to prevent any contact between the passengers and newsmen who were present.

SHOOTOUT STAGED IN FRONT OF VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA111816 Paris AFP in Spanish 1738 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 11 Jun (AFP)--A diplomatic source has disclosed that a shootout occurred this morning in front of the Venezuelan Embassy. A group of Cuban citizens tried to force their way into the embassy and the police on guard opened fire, the same source said. Apparently one person was wounded and the rest of those trying to get in were arrested, the source said.

Six Seeking Asylum Arrested

PA111940 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1838 GMT 11 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Havana, 11 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--Six Cubans were arrested here today after an unsuccessful attempt to seek refuge in the Venezuelan Embassy, diplomatic sources said. The incident occurred when the Cubans--three men, a woman and two children--crashed a bus against the wall of the Venezuelan Embassy here and the police opened fire against them, the sources added.

According to eyewitnesses the bus, belonging to the public transportation system, crashed against an embassy side wall. The sources indicated that a man who was driving the car was wounded. In the meantime local sources confirmed that three Cubans last week kidnaped a Venezuelan diplomat and forced him at gunpoint to take them to the ambassador's residence where they asked for political asylum.

These were the third and fourth attempts in 1 month to seek asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy. As a result 17 Cubans are in the embassy waiting for the chance to leave Cuba while 11 others are under arrest. At least four of the Cubans who sought asylum in the embassy in the past month were seriously wounded by the police.

POSSIBILITY OF U.S. INTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA RAISED

FL120117 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 79 FL

[Miguel Rivero commentary]

[Text] Doubtlessly, the situation in Nicaragua not only monopolizes our people's attention but that of Latin American and world public opinion. You have just heard reports mainly dealing with the military struggle which, as you have seen, is now intensifying throughout the national territory and principal cities of Nicaragua. There is another aspect which we feel is important and to which we would like to refer and that is the general strike. Today it is beginning its second week, and this represents an important factor because it reflects the Nicaraguan people's total support in the struggle to get rid of the Somoza dictatorship.

The photographs accompanying today's commentary have just been received. These photographs represent the guerrilla offensive in the southern front and other parts of the country. We would like to refer to the revolutionary situation reigning today in Nicaragua. This situation is characterized by a major battle of all the people. We would like to read to you a portion of the report filed by the special correspondent of the Mexican daily EXCELSIOR, Francisco Salinas. This newspaper has a wide circulation in Mexico and cannot be accused of being communist.

The commentary reads as follows: From the Intercontinental hotel, where many officials of the Somoza regime have taken refuge, one can hear bomb blasts and machineguns firing. The hotel is continuously being affected by blackouts and food is beginning to be scarce. The employees cry and are worried because they cannot go out to get their children. From the early morning hours barricades were being built with rocks and paving stones yanked out from the avenues by the youths. Trenches were also dug to stop the National Guard's tanks and trucks. Members of the National Guard have been firing mortar shells against the population. The people wake over their dead and return to the barricades to reinitiate the battles, determined to fight to the death, according to the cries of the youths.

This report is a reflection of the situation being lived in Nicaragua. It is also a reflection of what we mentioned before about the struggle of an entire nation against a tyrant who has been in power more than 40 years. In the face of this situation we could ask ourselves: What are the possibilities for the immediate future? The North Americans are trying to maneuver with two possibilities, one a military coup organized in the interior of the country and the other could be stated in an AFP report we have just received which reads as follows: United States examines the possibility of intervening militarily in Nicaragua within the framework of an operation by the Organization of American States.

These are the possibilities being considered by the State Department and the North American Government. These are the new possibilities. They are the nostalgic dreams of those who in 1965 intervened in the Dominican Republic, but this time they could be making a mistake. They are confronting a totally different situation and today's world is not the same as that of 1965 when they intervened in the Dominican Republic.

BLAS ROCA INTERVIEWED ON HUNGARIAN TELEVISION

LD111005 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 27 LD

[Gyorgy Bernat interview with Blas Roca, member of Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and president of the National Assembly--recorded; Roca speaking in Spanish with Hungarian translation superimposed]

[Text] [Question] The past week saw the preparations for the summit conference of nonalined countries. How do you assess the position of the movement?

[Answer] The movement, which will hold its seventh summit in Havana in September, is developing steadily. The foreign ministers of the nonalined countries are now meeting in Colombo. This is their last meeting, in which they are preparing the complete agenda for the Havana conference. They determine the problems which must be discussed and seek ways to reconcile differing views.

[Question] There is not complete harmony between certain groups of nonalined countries. How do you explain the contrasts and what causes the differences of opinion?

[Answer] In my opinion there are disputes because various countries view some world issues differently. Naturally, therefore, there are differences of views. There are no problems until a resolution is to be arrived at. The problems begin with reaching agreement, as we have to arrive at intellectual decisions which fulfill the basic aims of the movement but at the same time contradict the interests of the disputing states. At the outset of the movement, the nonalined countries declared their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racial hatred, Zionism and other oppression of developing countries.

[Question] The next question is related to this. The office of chairman of the movement of the nonalined countries always goes to the organizing country between two conferences. In this instance, Cuba will be chairman from next September. What will Cuba's role be as chairman of the nonalined?

[Answer] As one of the founding countries of the nonalined movement, Cuba will endeavor to realize the above-mentioned aims and to urge member countries to fulfill unanimous resolutions. We believe countries in the world should make agreements which lead to new, more just economic contacts. This is necessary if the less developed countries are to progress.

[Question] Yes, but there are countries--and nonalined ones among them--which criticize the role of Cuba and Vietnam in world politics.

[Answer] Naturally. The American imperialists, for example, attacked the Cuban revolution even before it was victorious. Despite all pressures and attacks, however, the revolution was consolidated because socialist countries--the Soviet Union first of all--came to Cuba's aid, and the people of the world supported the people of Cuba. Now Cuba, which can be very greatful for international solidarity, is repaying this debt. There are those who do not like our offer of solidarity to peoples struggling for their freedom, independence and social progress.

As far as Vietnam is concerned, the Chinese leaders are now calling Vietnam the Asian Cuba, and Cuba the Latin American Vietnam. It is logical that they should compare us because both peoples, both revolutions were an example. How does all this touch on the movement of nonalined countries? Economic power naturally influences processes in the world, and the enormous propaganda machinery is able to influence peoples. These things play a very great role among the nonalined. Despite this we believe that peoples will understand that the anti-Cuban policy of the United States and the Chinese methods deployed against Cuba and Vietnam are in complete conflict with the interests of mankind.

AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY DELIVERS FUNDS TO SRV COUNTERPART

FL112214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 11 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Budapest--Cuban Ambassador to Hungary Jose Antonio Tabares del Real has delivered to the Vietnamese diplomatic mission the funds earned by the Cuban Embassy workers doing volunteer work on behalf of the Vietnamese children. Tabres del Real made the presentation to the Vietnamese ambassador. The Cuban diplomat said that millions of his country's citizens worked last 22 April in solidarity with the Vietnamese people to alleviate the suffering of their children.

UPEC HOSTS L.A. JOURNALISTS SEMINAR

FL111554 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1535 GMT 11 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Orlando Fundora, chief of PCC Central Committee's Department of Revolutionary Orientation, this morning attended the opening of the Latin American journalists seminar being held at the Union of Cuban Journalists (UPEC) in Havana. Elson Concepcion welcomed the seminar's participants on behalf of the UPEC National Secretariat and pointed out that it will serve to exchange experiences and views on matters related to journalism. He added that 120 Latin American journalists already have participated in previous seminars and they later did various works for press, radio and television. [Presumably in their countries] In his welcoming remarks to the seminar's participants, the official noted that the seminar is being held in the 20th year of the revolution and on the eve of the 26 July commemoration and sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries.

Prof Jose A. Benitez was the first lecturer at the Latin American journalists seminar which opened at UPEC this morning. His presentation dealt with the subject: The Socialist Press in Cuba. The delegates this afternoon will visit the construction site of the Palace of Congresses where the nonalined countries movement's sixth summit conference will be held. In the next few days they will tour places of cultural interest. The Latin American journalists seminar will continue until the night of 21 June when the closing session will be held. UPEC Secretary General Ernesto Vera and PRENSA LATINA Director Gustavo Robreno attended the seminar's opening session.

JAMAICAN MINISTER SIGNS COOPERATION PROTOCOL

FL111732 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Jamaican Youth and Sports Minister Hugh Small arrived in Havana this morning to participate in the signing of a scientific and technical cooperation protocol between Cuba and Jamaica. Small was received at the air terminal in Rancho Boyeros by Jorge Garcia-Bango and Fabio Ruiz, president and vice president, respectively, of the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, and Cuban Ambassador to Jamaica [as heard] Ulises Estrada.

COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH TAIWAN

FL082344 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Taiwan's economy minister and three Dominican Government officials have signed a joint agreement calling for expansion of cooperation. The two countries will offer each other technical and economic cooperation in various sectors. Specifically, nationalist China and the Dominican Republic agreed to technical and economic cooperation in the fields of agriculture, livestock, (fisheries), mining, energy, and in industry with emphasis in the (agroindustry) and (agro-chemical industry), as well as in the administrative organization of state enterprises and cooperation for joint investments between the Chinese and dominican private sectors. Engineer (K. S. Chang) signed the agreement for Taiwan while for the Dominican side it was signed by Eng Manuel Gomez Pieterz, (Dr Bolivar Baez Ortiz) and (Dr Miguel Guzman Fabian).

FOREIGN SECRETARY REPORTS BACKING TO HEAD OAS

FL082356 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Dominican foreign relations secretary has received new support for his eventual candidacy for secretary general of the Organization of American States--OAS. Foreign Secretary Ramon Emilio Jimenez received the backing from countries in the inter-American system. The diplomat and militaryman made the disclosure himself. Jimenez said he soon will have to make a decision on whether or not he will present his candidacy at the next OAS general assembly to be held in October in La Paz, Bolivia. So far, Argentine Alejandro Orfila, incumbent OAS secretary general, is the only candidate. He wants to succeed himself in that position.

ARMED FORCES SECRETARY REAFFIRMS LOYALTY TO GUZMAN

FL082334 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jun 79 FL

[Excerpt] The Dominican armed forces secretary today urged about 70 recently promoted militarymen of the various armed services to defend at any cost the constitutional government of President Guzman. Lt Gen Rafael Adriano Valdez Hilario issued the call when he opened (?a ceremony) in which President Guzman Fernandez presented the insignias to the group of promoted officers. The senior officer reaffirmed the loyalty of the armed forces to the government of President Guzman Fernandez which he described as a popular and legitimate government. The officers promoted include 15 colonels, 7 majors, 13 captains, 17 first lieutenants and 20 second lieutenants.

CAAMANO'S COMRADE ALLOWED TO RETURN HOME

FL070048 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 79 FL

[Excerpt] The Immigration Directorate today issued instructions to the country's port and airport authorities to make all facilities available so that engineer Andres German Perez can enter the country freely. A ban on his return has been lifted. Immigration Director General Baron Suero Cedeno made the announcement about noon today. Suero Cedeno said he had issued instructions so that engineer German Perez can enter this country without any problem. He explained that he also told the airlines operating in this country to sell passage to the political exile whenever he wants to return to the Dominican Republic. The official stressed that the reasons which prevented the return to this country of the guerrilla companion of Col Francisco Caamano Deno no longer exist.

GRENADA, BOLIVIA, SURINAM ADMITTED TO NON-ALINED MOVEMENT

FL111151 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Grenada is among three new countries to be admitted to the nonalined movement. The other two countries are Bolivia and Surinam. The three countries were admitted to the movement yesterday. The admission will be ratified at a meeting of nonalined ministers to be held in Havana, Cuba, later this year.

DOMINICA

OPPOSITION PROPOSES PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

FL111040 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jun 79 FL

[Text] In the Caribbean island of Dominica, the National Salvation Committee, which heads a general strike against the government of Patrick John, has proposed an 11-point program for the establishment of a provisional government. The announcement was made in Roseau, the island's capital, after opposition Freedom Party leader Eugenia Charles met with Patrick John to solve the national crisis. However, apparently no agreement was reached. In the face of demands for resignation of the government, primarily because of its ties with the racist South African regime, John has begun to promise secondary concessions to continue in office.

Dominica's National Salvation Committee, which groups the principal striking trade unions and political groups, said a provisional government would be established following John's resignation and this government's first action would be to call for elections with international supervision. The Dominican Government crisis broke out on 29 May when the police and army fired on some 15,000 persons who were protesting the approval of two unpopular laws. Two persons were killed and 10 wounded in that incident.

HOUSE SPEAKER, OTHER OFFICIALS RESIGN

FL111206 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Jun 79 FL

[Text] In Dominica, the speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr (Preston Walgong), has resigned. Mr (Walgong) said the decision to quit was in the interest of the peace of the island where trade unions have been demanding the resignation of the government of Prime Minister Patrick John. A committee comprising some sections of trade unions and [word indistinct] bodies and civic organizations have given the government until tomorrow to step down. However, Mr John has said he has no intention of resigning.

Two other officials of his government, the minister of agriculture and the attorney general and foreign minister have already handed in their resignations. In the meantime, nationwide strikes aimed at forcing the prime minister to change his mind are continuing. The strike followed the shooting down of people demonstrating against anti-trade union and anti-(?libel) bills 2 weeks ago. The bills have since been shelved.